

34003 SEPTEMBER 18, 'NATIONAL
22.9.32 HUMILIATION DAY"/ANNIVER
SARY OF OCCUPATION OF MUKDEN
By J. A. M. S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

W. HONGKOW Station,
Date 21st Sept. 1932.

Subject (in full) Arrest of a male Chinese distributing anti-Japanese pamphlets.

Made by D.S.I. White.

Forwarded by *Editorial Dept.*

Sir,

At 10.30 a.m. the 21-9-32, C.P.C. 2980 brought to the station a male Chinese whom he observed distributing anti-Japanese pamphlets to shop-keepers in Teepoo Road a short time previous.

At the station the aforesaid man gave the following particulars concerning himself. Name:- See Tsau Tsou (徐兆初) aged 44 years, native of Haimung, residing at 245 Nth. Thibet Road, employed as a clerk by the Shanghai Citizens' Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road. The arrested man was found in possession of 174 pamphlets of two distinct types and a letter of authority from his place of employment in respect to the distribution of the pamphlets.

A translation of the pamphlets are as follows:-

Down with Japanese Imperialism! Support the boycott of Japanese goods! (150 copies of this type).

On the 18th September, National Humiliation Day, all to cease work at 11.00 o'clock for three minutes silence in remembrance of national disgrace. (24 copies of this type).

The translation of the letter is as follows:-

The First District Citizens' Federation.

Herewith forwarded with this letter, nine parcels of pamphlets in respect of the anniversary of the 18th Sept.

Shanghai Citizens' Federation.

Preparatory Association for the Commemoration of

18th September.

The Special Branch were communicated with and on subsequent instructions received from Supt. Robertson, the arrested man was released and the pamphlets found in his possession were confiscated.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.I.

Sen. 1st.

D.D.O.C.

O. I/C, S. B.

WORLD TRADE CENTER
REGISTRATION

Special Branch,
September 20, 1932.

Commissioner of Police.
Sir,

Information. Sub-Lieut. Gah, who acts as Liaison Officer between the Japanese Naval Intelligence and Special Branch of S.M.P., called at my office this morning and said he had come on instructions from Capt. Sugisaka, Commanding Officer of the Japanese Landing Party, and Mr. Higuchi, senior Staff Officer, to express appreciation of the assistance rendered during the past few days by the Municipal Police to the Japanese Forces.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

20:1:32

TOWN DEVOID OF ANY INCIDENT

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 19.

THANKS TO CONCERTED EFFORTS OF THE AUTHORITIES OF INTERNATIONAL AND FRENCH SETTLEMENTS, THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES AND JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE AND NAVAL FORCES, THE DAYS MARKING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE MUKDEN INCIDENT PASSED OFF VERY QUIETLY. AT NO TIME IN THE RECENT XXXX LOCAL HISTORY THERE HAS NEVER BEEN SEEN SUCH EFFECTIVE COOPERATION TAKEN BY THE AUTHORITIES OF DIFFERENT NATIONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE AND ORDER IN THE CITY, STATES A JAPANESE OBSERVER IN COMMENTING ON THE STRICT PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES, TAKEN IN THE COURSE OF THE LAST FEW DAYS.

IN CONSIDERATION OF THE COMPARATIVE QUIETNESS OF THE LOCAL SITUATION DESPITE EXAGGERATED RUMOURS, BOTH THE JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE AND THE NAVAL LANDING PARTY HAVE DECIDED TO RELAX THEIR EMERGENCY DUTIES AS FROM TOMORROW. - PRESS UNION.

10/11
10/12



Reg. Name attached to my
note to the Commissioner
which I am to give you
when filed.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S.2.

Date Sept. 20, 1932.

Subject (in full) Assistance to French Police.

Made by D.S. Moore. Forwarded by J.B.Ku. S.

At 3.45 p.m. September 19, 1932, members of the Special Branch accompanied by detectives from Wayside Station and members of the French Police searched the sleeping place and personal effects of one Foo Peng Tse (馮秉澤) at the Dah Sung (達昇) Wool Factory, Wuchow Road, without result. At 4.30 p.m. an attempt was made to search the house of one Kying King Kie (金慶基) situated in the Sung Sing No.5 Mill quarters off Meichow Road. As the house stands in Chinese territory, the French Police decided to cancel the intended search.

Both the above named individuals were arrested amongst others on September 15 by the French Police on Avenue Edward VII following a minor communist demonstration.

W.B. Moore

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

W.B.

20.9.32

September 19

32.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter No.61 of September 15, conveying information that the date on which the martial law was being enforced in Chinese controlled territory in view of the possibility of disturbances arising out of the recognition of Manchukuo by Japan had been altered from September 17 to September 15, and to add that precautionary measures necessary for the maintenance of peace in the Settlement were also taken.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Commissioner of Police.

General Chen Hung En,

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,

Shanghai.

W.H.

Parag. 7 Communist demonstrations.

At about 7.30 p.m. yesterday some hundred persons assembled outside the KWANG WAH Cinema (Avenue Foch) shouting slogans and distributing communist tracts. Dispersed by the International Police, several groups of the demonstrators proceeded into the French Concession via Manila Road and Avenue Edward VII. Detectives attached to the Political Section, who were on observation duty in that district, succeeded in arresting five individuals who were found in possession of communist tracts and a banner bearing the following inscription: "Eastern District Committee of the Shanghai Anti-Imperialist League".

At about 9 p.m. another group of demonstrators assembled outside the Great World, shouting slogans; "Down with the Imperialism", "Support the Chinese Communist Party", and distributing tracts entitled; "Declaration of the Preparatory Office of the Federation of Shanghai Masses to Oppose 2-nd Invasion of Shanghai by the Japanese". Four demonstrators were arrested.

At about 9.30 p.m. the French Police arrested on Boulevard Montigny two Chinese who were shouting communist slogans.

The names of individuals arrested are as follows:-

WEI DAH PAO (魏大宝) 29, native of Kiangying, worker.

KOO AH ZAI (顾阿才) 24, " " " "

DOO AH YING (杜丙云) 28, " " " "

KIA PING PIAU (贾金摆) 27, " " Soochow, "

SENG AH DAH (沈阿大) 21, " " Changchow, "

LI YONG SENG (李荣生) 25, " " Szechuan, unemployed worker

HWA NGO (花 苞) 31, " " Sszyang, Red Cross employee, Nanking.

ZI PAK DOO (徐伯度) 21, " " Szechuan, no profession

YEU PING TSANG (袁炳章) 28, " " Ningpo, carpenter.

FOO PING TSE (傅幸支) 22, " " Szechuan, weavers' foreman.

KYING KING KIE (冀金记) 24, " " Ichang, unemployed.

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 19.8.32.

September 18th Anniversary - Communist Activities

In consequence of the precautionary measures taken by the local authorities, September 18, the Anniversary of the Occupation of Mukden by Japan, passed off quietly, the only incident being an attempt by some twenty persons of the worker and student classes to demonstrate at Nanking and Shanse Roads crossing at 2.30 p.m. A few communistic slogans were shouted, but further activities were cut short by the approach of the police, before ^{which} ~~when~~ the participants fled.

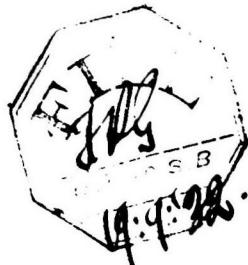
Communist handbills bearing on the occasion were found in various parts of the Settlement during the day.

air. S.B.

Information - File brought
up to date.

2nd JPB

SBR 1/9.



Writer Reviews Moving Events Of Far Eastern Conflict On First Anniversary Of Invasion

Vivid Headlines Recall Occupation Of Mukden
And Subsequent Penetration Of Three Eastern
Provinces; Japan Digs Watery Grave For Self

By LOU L. GILMAN
(*China Press Staff Writer*)

On Thursday, September 15, a protocol was signed by official representatives of Japan and Manchukuo at Changchun in the palace of the chief executive, the ex-Emperor. Mr. Henry Pu Yi. This Protocol marked the formal recognition of Manchukuo by Japan. Friday, newspapers throughout the world carried headlines and stories announcing the news.

On September 15, 1931—a year ago Thursday—the China Press stated in a headline, "China Need Not Fear Japan, Says Minister," the news-story referring to a statement made by Chiang Tso-pin, minister to Japan, in which he commented on the Nakamura Affair, which had been news in the papers for several weeks. Manchuria was an integral part of the Republic of China. On that day Minister Shigemitsu said to General Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking: "The friendly relations existing between China and Japan are not only of mutual benefit to our two countries but are also the key to peace in the Orient and the cornerstone of world prosperity."

Case Was "Not Serious"

On September 16, Peiping's attitude was that the Nakamura Affairs was "not serious". Gambling houses were being closed in Shanghai, Gandhi was demanding independence, and China enjoyed cool autumn weather, plus floods.

On September 17 Nanking discredited a rumored Japanese mobilization. Lindy was starting to fly to China and Japanese papers were still compounding listlessly on the Wangpacahan Affair. Nakamura was "exposed" as a doctor of philosophy. Eleven Chinese were reported to be held for execution for the alleged shooting of Captain Nakamura. Britain was changing her tariff and a husband shot his wife in a love nest.

September 18, 1931, the China Press bore a headline across the top of the page: "Not bad today! South Manchuria Totters Under Invasion . . . Northern China Continues Pacific Attitude . . . Machine-Gun Fire Mows Down 200 Civilians, Soldiers, Report Shows; China Accuses Japanese Troops Of Moving Up Tracks . . . Nippon Charged With Careless Planning Of Attack; Kuanmingtze, Tungteling, Meiting, Minchun Fall . . . Government Buildings Are Occupied In Minchun . . . Air raid And Telegraph Fall . . . Chinese Officials Say They Are Unlikely To Meet Military Clash . . . Herds of Japanese Warriors Sweep Manchuria."

S.M.R. Truck Blown Up

In brief, overnight men were killed and a truck of the South Manchuria Railway was blown up whereupon 12,000 Japanese troops scattered in various strategic points throughout South Manchuria. Japanese military were in complete control, and were bombarding Changchun—now the capital of Manchukuo where the protocol was signed Thursday.

The news flashed through the wires and cables; the press of the world announced the occupation in screaming headlines. Since that date, not a day has passed without a news story concerning Manchuria—a long story of battle and death and destitution and desolation. Books have been written, pamphlets have flooded the world, and the world itself has watched in wonder.

Events Moved Swiftly

Those first days in September, 1931, were curious ones. "Japanese Troops Push Onward To Kirin Capital." "Japanese Troops Take Kirin." "Soviet Russia Enters Manchurian Conflict." "Japanese Unwilling To Permit League Manchuria Intervention." "League Will Remain In Session Until China-Japan Conflict Solution Found." "America Charged With Turning Back On China Trouble." Garrisons Ordered To Fight Further Japanese Advances." "Japanese Influence Seen As Provinces Of Liaoning And Kirin Declare Independence." "Independence Moves In Manchuria Grow." And so on, and September became October.

With military efficiency, "surpassing even the occupation of Belgium at the beginning of the World War" (as even Chinese journals admitted), the Japanese General Staff using approximately 40,000 troops, had occupied the Chinese territory of South Manchuria.

Dr. C. T. Wang resigned from his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs on September 30, following a student attack upon him and Dr. Alfred See was appointed his successor.

Appeal To League Made

China appealed to the League of Nations. The Japanese Government issued a statement to the effect that Japan had no territorial designs. Japanese frightened regarding refugees leaving Manchuria was reported, and the world press was charged against Japan. China and the United States exchanged notes. The League gave China only cold comfort. Riots occurred in Harbin, and was on its way to

Manchuria. Civil war between Nanking and Canton was almost forgotten. Lindbergh was flying over flooded areas in China, making surveys.

October 10 was China's Independence Day. By that time Japanese troops were sitting tight in the string of strategic Manchurian cities which they had occupied, and a puzzled world admonished in vain. The boycott of Japanese goods by Chinese was hitting hard at Japanese trade. China was ready to fight if the League failed her. But the League had adjourned—and had left upon the shoulders of Japan a heavy moral responsibility which Japan was ordered to liquidate by November 16. The first outburst had quieted down, and Japanese troops were in control. Diplomatic messages were flying thick and fast in lieu of bullets.

League Resolution Fleeted

About the first of November Japan began to get worried about the possibility of Russian intervention in Manchuria. Meanwhile Japan made no move to carry out the League Council resolution regarding evacuation. And Chinese communications to League pointed out that as long as Japan was in illegal occupation of Manchuria, negotiations and peace between the two countries was impossible. General Honjo, commander of the Japanese forces, had issued a detailed report on Chinese bandits and soldiers in Manchuria, a preliminary move to organizing a campaign against "guerilla warfare."

On November 1, China insisted on Japanese withdrawal by November 16.

November 2—The salt gabelle fund deposited in the Bank of China at Nanchang was seized by Japanese authorities and removed by force.

November 3—Japan rejected China's plan for negotiations.

November 4—China's reply backed the League's scheme.

November 5—A conflict was looming along the Nen River between Chinese troops and General Ma Chang-shan.

November 6—Chinese and Japanese troops met in a battle on the Nen River.

November 7—General Ma was in retreat as Japanese troops moved up with heavy guns to repair the shattered bridge over the Nen.

November 8—General Ma's forces, 20,000 soldiers, had almost captured, reported successive approaches made him.

November 12—the rebellion

put down, and another reported imminent in Shanghai. A great Russian army was reported massing on the borders of Manchuria.

November 13—Pu Yi fled to Dairen, causing rumors of an Imperial restoration. Japanese troops were moving on Tsitsihar.

November 16—the League reopened its sessions.

November 17—America refused to back the use of force against Japan.

November 18—The Japanese opened a thundering counter-attack against General Ma, hoping to capture Tsitsihar. The League was hearing China's and Japan's demands.

November 20—The Japanese declared to the League that Japan's troops would not evacuate Manchuria.

November 23—Japanese were massing troops for a drive against Chinchow.

November 24—Chinese and Japanese engaged in a battle east of Mukden; 10,000 Shanghai students seized trains for Nanking to demand official war against Japan.

November 29—As a result of a League resolution, Japanese were withdrawing into the railway zone, and the Chinchow troops were returning to Mukden.

December 1—Japanese troops were rushed to Tsitsihar to defend the city against an attack by General Ma.

December 6—Dr. Alfred Sze and Dr. Wellington Koo resigned their positions with the Nanking Government. Both China and Japan rejected the League resolutions.

December 7—The League Council abandoned the neutral zone plan.

December 11—The Japanese Wakatsuki Cabinet resigned.

December 12—Inukai was named as the new Japanese premier.

December 16—Chiang Kai-shek resigned as president of the Executive Yuan. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang resigned as vice-commander-in-chief of the Army.

December 23—After threatened drives against Chinchow, where a Chinese army had been massed for defense, a second about-face was reported, the Japanese troops alleged to be withdrawing into the railway zone again.

December 26—Chinchow was bombarded by Japanese planes.

December 29—Liu Sen was appointed chairman of the Executive Yuan, and Sun Fo was appointed president.

December 31—The year closed with the advance against Chinchow reported repulsed. New leaders took over the reins of China. All Chinese troops had been "ordered" out of Manchuria. The People's Conference had been held.

January 1—Chinchow was captured by Japanese forces. Chinese troops retreated south of the city.

January 9—American diplomatic notes to China and Japan stated that Washington would invoke the Nine-Power Treaty.

January 20—Japanese civilians in Shanghai signed a note in which a foreign woman and a Chinese and Japanese were killed.

January 23—Japanese warships were rushed to Shanghai as result

of the riot.

January 23—Japanese threatened invasion of Shanghai if Japan's demands for suppressing Chinese "hostilities" were not met.

January 27—A crisis between Chinese and Japanese was imminent at Shanghai.

January 28—Japanese marines opened fire in Chapei.

February 1—Japanese warships fire on Nanking forts. A battle was imminent in Shanghai. Defense forces arrived. A Disarmament Conference opened at Geneva.

February 7—Japanese troops occupied Harbin. Fighting continued in Shanghai.

The Shanghai hostilities relegated Manchurian news to the background throughout February and the first days in March. But events moved on in Manchuria, nevertheless.

League Commission Starts

During February, the League Commission was en route to Manchuria. Japanese were rushing with all speed to establish a new state.

On February 26, the State of Manchuria, renamed Manchukuo, was proclaimed, and Changchun picked as the capital. Fighting was still going on, and Japanese evacuated Imienpo before Kirin troops. On the date of the proclamation of a new state, volunteers were harrying Japanese troops from all sides, bandits waged happy war, and Russians were again concentrating on the northern borders.

A "government" was instituted on March 1. Shortly afterward, Henry Pu Yi, ex-Emperor of China, was installed as regent of the new state. Uprisings and fighting marked the occasion. General Ma had surrendered to the Japanese some time before, and northern Manchuria was quiet again. On the 13th, Pinchow was captured by Kirin troops. Chinese volunteers entered Chinchow on the 16th. The city of Mukden was attacked on the 17th and captured and held, though only for a short time. The hostilities at Shanghai had been brought to a close. Manchukuo existed, but existed unrecognized by any nation save Japan.

General Ma Retaliates

In April, fighting continued throughout Manchuria between Japanese troops, Chinese volunteers, Kirin troops, bandits, and revolutionary Koreans. General Ma, having made a right about face, had gathered his army together, and launched an attack against Harbin. The military clique among the Japanese in Manchuria was losing ground. Soviet-Japanese relations were still strained.

On May 4, the League Commission of Inquiry's preliminary report on Manchuria was released. Japanese reinforcements released from Shanghai were shipped to Manchuria.

Early in June fighting on a major scale started again in Manchuria. Co-ordinated attacks from Chinese troops were met by the Japanese, and Manchuria was in turmoil. General Ma in the north was enlisting the people in his cause and it was reported that more and more Manchurian peasants were flocking to the Chinese standards.

Dairen customs revenues were seized throughout the period, and at the end of the month the customs themselves were taken over by the "Government" of Manchukuo. Japanese troops were having difficulties with "bandits".

Chinchow Falls

In July, Chinchow fell before a concerted Japanese attack. Chinese troops marched in Jehol and at the Will. Japanese failed to advance much farther than Chinchow, however. This drive was the second big Japanese thrust in South Manchuria. It was reported later that the Chinese Government might enter into direct negotiations with Tokyo. Mongolian troops were reported harrassing the Manchurian border.

Through August severe floods were experienced in Manchuria. Railway lines were disrupted, not only by floods, but by bandits.

The situation has been comparatively quiet during the past month.

Thursday Japan formally recognized the state of Manchukuo. Today will mark the first anniversary of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and a National Humiliation Day will be observed throughout China.

Japan Outlaws Self

The "China Critic," Shanghai, said recently: "Japan has banked her all on the Manchurian adventure. Against the better part of her discretion, she has made up her mind to carry the farce through, quite unmindful that in so doing she is only making an outlaw of herself in the eyes of the rest of the civilized world. She has broken her treaty obligations and has violated practically all the rules of decency governing international relations. What comes next of course will be the annexation of Manchuria and Mongolia. Thousands of men and women and children in the country districts are on the verge of starvation, reduced to living on roots and grasses. These bankrupt farmers, needless to say, are becoming daily more and more discontented and have been more than one petitioned for alleviation of their sufferings. Japan may one day reap her financial harvest in Manchuria, but the day may not come until Japan has first fallen and been drained of her last penny. Before she could make her Manchurian adventure a success, she may have to pay, and pay dearly for it. In view of this, is it any wonder that the more thoughtful of her people are asking themselves this question: 'Is Manchuria after all worth the candle?'"



Telephone message received from Mr. Saint Oyant, French Police at 2.15 p.m. 18.9.32.

Communists will mingle with the workers of the Shanghai Power Company this afternoon or evening; and attempt to demonstrate at the river side power station.

An unconfirmed report is to the effect that they will attempt to blow up the river side power station.

(Supt. Robertson informed at 2.25 p.m.
Information in first paragraph conveyed
to Yangtze-poo Station at 2.30 p.m.)

Telephone message received from West Nankow Station at 2.40 p.m. 18.9.32.

A number of communist handbills were found on Boundary Road at 1.15 p.m.

Telephone message received from Central Station at 3 p.m. 18.9.32.

A number of leaflets bearing on Aviation Construction have been found in the vicinity of the Continental Building, Nanking Road. Literature being forwarded to the Special Branch.

Telephone message received from Louza Station at 4.5 p.m. 18.9.32.

At 2.35 p.m. today a large crowd gathered at the corner of Nanking and Shansi Roads. Communist slogans were shouted and a demonstration occurred. Police arrived on the scene and the participants dispersed in a easterly direction on bicycles.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station.

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Re presented
very mixed
character
W.G.S.

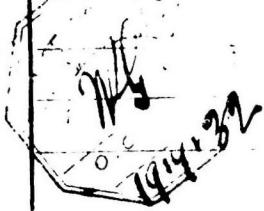
I.R.
19/9/32

W.G. Smith
D.S.C.

S.I. Please submit the posters
with translations.

Sir
Attached
19/9/32

19/9/32



Report sent with Special Branch.	pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to		
Where found	Time found	Date	
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).			
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.			
How distributed ? (If known).			
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.).			
Arrests or not, if so how many ?			
Class of man arrested ? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)			
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?			

Date 17

Signed W. J. Smith D.S.W.
for C. I. etc. 1/c. Station.

Telephone message circulated at 8.40 p.m. 17.9.52
from Supt. Robertson to C.P., D.Os., D.D.Os., and
all stations (D.C. Div. and R.U.)

It is reported that local communists plan
flying demonstration tomorrow as follows :-

9 a.m. Penang and Ferry Roads corner.

10 a.m. or during the evening at one or other on the
following roads as opportunity permits in Western
District - Robison, Macao, Tonquin and Gordon Roads,
Eastern District - Yangtszepoo, Pingliang and Thorburn
Roads, Central District - Nanking and Chekiang Roads
crossing, Avenue Edward VII and Thibet Road junction,
Chekiang and Hupeh Roads. Between 1 and 3 p.m.
Paoshan Road in the vicinity of North Station, outside
the Japanese Consulate some time during the day.

Special Branch. x

September 18, 1941.

The Bureau of Public Safety is in receipt of a report that about 12 PM on to-day communists will hold a meeting on a piece of vacant ground in the vicinity of the Sing Sing Cinema Theatre, Tai Shing Road, near Linza Road.

S. S. ANGHAI MUNICIPALITY

S. S. REGISTRAR

Special Branch, S. S. C. S.

September 17, 1942

September 18 - Anniversary of occupation of Shanghai
by Japanese

This anniversary will be in the nature of a humiliation day on its scale as far as the Chinese community is concerned will be limited to the flying of flags at half mast, a five minutes' silence at 11 a.m., and indoor memorial meetings in which literature appropriate to the occasion will be distributed. Although these functions are expected to pass off quietly, the municipality of Shanghai and the local Kuomintang are taking precautions against radical and communistic elements taking advantage of the occasion to cause disorder or propagate their doctrines.

Communistic literature bearing on this anniversary, a considerable quantity of which has come into the hands of the Municipal Police during the past week, contains the usual exhortation to the masses to observe the day by declaring a general strike. It also indicates that attempts will be made by adherents of the party to participate in the various memorial meetings and distribute literature to the attendance. The only function of this nature of any importance, however, is one scheduled to take place in the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group, Nantao, at 9 a.m. This will be attended by merchants and labourers and will be under the auspices of the local Kuomintang. It may therefore be expected that local "reds" will confine themselves to the usual

initiated demobilization and distribution of
intelligence. An unconditional spot is on the
effect that communication plans plan to insure
the delivery of orders in order to facilitate
dissemination of intelligence and orally
instructions have been issued by the chief
commissioner that all personnel will carry identification
cards.

September 17, 1932.
Section 2.

September 18th Anniversary --proposed communist activities.

At a meeting held during the afternoon of September 17 by about 30 adherents of the local communist party in a house at the rear of the Central Mint, Chun San Road, Chapei, it was decided that the September 18th Anniversary be commemorated by the holding of "flying" meetings and that each of the various communist branches in the Western district appoint ten representatives to collaborate with the agents of the Mutual Aid Society in directing the demonstrations. Owing to leakage of information on previous occasions, the meeting did not discuss the venues of demonstrations but decided that the representatives assemble at the corner of Penang and Ferry Roads at 9 a.m. September 18 to await orders from the local headquarters of the Communist Party regarding the activities to be carried out during the course of the day. In this connection is reported that demonstrations will most probably be held at the following places:-

<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>
9 a.m.	Outside the Young Men's Lecturing Group Building, Small West Gate, City.
Between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.	Paoshan Road, in the vicinity of the Shanghai North Station.
10 a.m. or during the evening.	Western district: Robison, Macao, Tonquin, and Gordon Roads. Eastern District: Yangtasepoo, Pingliang, and Therburn Roads. Central District: Banking & Chekiang Roads corner, Av. Edward VII. and Thibet Road, South Chekiang and Hupeh Roads near Avenue Edward VII.

According to an unconfirmed report received from the Chinese Authorities, local "Reds" will attempt to hold a demonstration outside the Japanese Consulate, Thangpoo Road, sometime during the day.

Political (2)

Sept. 17, 1932.

September 18 - Anniversary of Occupation of Mudan by Japanese

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Military

Martial Law in Chinese controlled territory

Martial Law has been effective in Chinese controlled territory since 7 a.m. September 17. It will be in existence until 9 a.m. September 19.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
SPECIAL BRANCH

Special Branch, S. B.

September 17, 1932.

September 18 - Anniversary of Occupation of Mukden
by Japanese

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Changhaï, le 17 Septembre 1932

~~Confidentiel~~

NOTE DE SERVICE N° 63

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

A l'occasion du 18 Septembre, jour anniversaire de l'occupation de Moukden par les Japonais, des manifestations anti-japonaises sont à prévoir sur les Concessions ainsi qu'en territoire chinois.

En conséquence, les Postes de Police seront consignés à partir de minuit - Position d'alerte.

Les prescriptions de la Note de Service Permanente N° 1F du Chapitre I seront strictement appliquées.

Les blockhaus seront renforcés. Les auto-mitrailleuses seront tenues prêtes à marcher au premier signal (l'ira à Joffre, l à Mallet, 4 au Central).

La mise en place du dispositif de surveillance et le fonctionnement des patrouilles seront établis à partir de 6 heures.

La Brigade Spéciale et la Compagnie des Agents Auxiliaires Russes devront être tenues prêtes à marcher.

Les zones principales à surveiller sont :

Avenue Edouard VII - Boulevard de Montigny - Rue Hué -
Rue du Marché - Rue Porte de l'Ouest - Avenue Dubail.

Le Service de la Sûreté et le Service Politique surveilleront particulièrement les points de rassemblements éventuels de manifestants.

Les Chefs de Secteurs se tiendront en liaison avec les Postes de Police Internationaux et Chinois correspondants.

Des patrouilles seront faites fréquemment avec les voitures légères et les motocyclettes armées du Thompson Gun.

D'autre part, une patrouille mixte (Police Internationale et Française) circulera en permanence sur les limites des deux Concessions. Le fonctionnement et l'effectif de cette patrouille seront fixés ultérieurement par le Chef de la Garde.

Le grand monde et l'Auditorium seront fermés toute la journée, sauf ordre contraire qui sera donné par le Chef de la Garde.

Tous les Agents de la Garde Municipale devront porter le casque en acier.

Le Personnel du Service de la Circulation passera dans les Postes. Les musiciens russes seront répartis dans les Postes Mallet, Joffre et Central par les soins du Sergent MORO.

Les Agents se conformeront, pour l'usage des armes, aux prescriptions de la Note de Service Permanente N° 13 - Chapitre IV, et ne feront feu qu'en cas d'extrême nécessité.

Tout élément de désordre devra être immédiatement arrêté et conduit au Poste.

Le Directeur
des Services de Police,

Nabry

16th September 1932.

Divisional Officers, Chief Inspectors etc.,
i/c Districts.

Instructions - Sunday, September 18.

Arrangements will be made in accordance with the
instructions issued in respect to May 1, 1932.

Re para. 11. A.C. (Specials) as instructing Specials
to be in uniform throughout the day.

Re para. 21. Approximate strength returns, called for
on days of emergency, will be forwarded
to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner
(Divisions) not later than 11 a.m. tomorrow
(17th).

W. O. Springfield

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

U. I.C. Sp. Br.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Section 2, S.B. ~~SECRET~~

Date Sept. 16, 1932

Subject (in full) Proposed Communist Demonstration on September 18th.

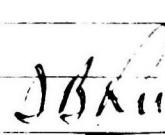
Made by

and

Forwarded by D. I. Ross

Mr. A. M. Chapelain, Commissioner of Posts, during the course of an interview on September 16, informed the undersigned that he had received information to the effect that local communist elements were planning to hold a huge demonstration on September 18, the anniversary of the occupation of Manchuria by Japan. Certain of these individuals he declared, plan, in order to camouflage their activities, to dress themselves in a uniform similar to that worn by Chinese postmen. On the strength of this information and in view of the present tension as a result of the Japanese official recognition of Manchukuo, Mr. Chapelain has issued instructions to the postal staff ordering them to carry their identification cards in case they may be involved in any trouble with the authorities.

Mr. Chapelain suggests that any person found wearing the uniform of the Chinese postal service on this date and acting in a suspicious manner be challenged to produce his card of identification, failing which he should be detained for inquiries.



D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

 Please condense and
submit w/ S.I. for inclusion in Daily Report.
Copy passed S.I. 16:9:32

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 16/9/32Manchukuo recognition by Japan: Minor communistic demonstration locally

Official recognition of Manchukuo by Japan on September 15 had little or no reaction locally, only the following minor incidents being recorded:-

At about 7 p.m. some 80 persons of the students and working classes made their appearance at the corner of Avenue Foch and South Chengtu Road and congregated outside the Kwong Hwa Theatre, 1440 Avenue Foch apparently awaiting the conclusion of the performance. However, with the arrival of a party of Municipal Police, the crowd split up and disappeared into the French Concession pursued by the French Police who succeeded in arresting five persons who were later found to be in possession of communist pamphlets. Shortly afterwards, six further arrests were made by the same authorities in the vicinity of the Great World bringing the total number of arrests up to eleven.

At about 7.05 p.m. ten persons of the worker and student classes attempted to hold a demonstration at the corner of Pingliang and Thorburn Roads, but they were promptly dispersed by the Police, after shouting communist slogans and scattering a few handbills.

Communist literature obtained by the French and Municipal Police during the course of the day was of the usual order and advocated the commemoration of the "September 18 Anniversary" by holding strikes and demonstration, the support of the Noulens Couple, opposition to the "Civil War Abolition League" and armed support of Soviet Russia.

Registry

Please attach to file

DBR. 16/9

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 16/9/32

"September 18" Anniversary - Bureaux of Education and Social Affairs - Notifications

The Bureau of Education issued a notice to various local schools on the instructions of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai on September 15, to the effect that the observation of the "September 18" Anniversary should be confined to the holding of meetings on the school premises in the morning and no outside demonstrations would be allowed.

With a view to avoiding possible disturbances, the Social Bureau instructed the General Labour Union on September 15, to notify all factory workers through their respective unions to refrain from suspending work on September 18.

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 16/9/32.

Chung Hwa Vocational Society and the "September 18" Anniversary.

The Chung Hwa Vocational Society, 80 Route Veyron, has issued a circular notice asking people in various walks of life to deny themselves tiffin on September 18 and to contribute the money which they would have so expended to the North Eastern Refugees' Relief Society for the relief of

the Manchurian refugees.

This vocational society is made up of university professors and is said to be under the sway of "Nationalist Party".

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 16/9/32

Local Middle School Students - attempt to hold meeting to discuss measures to observe "September 18" Anniversary

Fourteen Chinese claim to represent various local middle school students attempted to hold a meeting in the Shanghai Middle School, Ich Ma Pong, Nantao, but were prevented by the School Authorities on the ground that they were meeting without the permission of the school authorities as well as the local Kuomintang. At 1 p.m. the same day, they again attempted to hold a meeting in the Wu Peng Girls' School, West Gate, but met with the same treatment.

Newspaper Translation

September 16, 1932.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Min Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking:

PROCEDURE FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF HUMILIATION DAY- SEPTEMBER 18

At a regular meeting held at 8 a.m. September 15 by the Central Political Council and presided over by Chu Tseng, President of the Judicial Council, the following resolutions were passed in connection with the procedure to be observed on the anniversary of the September 18 Incident:-

- 1) That the national flag be hoisted half-mast throughout the country on September 18.
- 2) That all organizations continue their normal operations, schools engage in lessons and factories conduct work ^{as} usual on September 18.
- 3) That all organs hold meetings individually on the morning of September 18.

Newspaper Translation

16. 9. 32

China Times

MARTIAL LAW TO BE DECLARED IN CHINESE TERRITORY ON SEPTEMBER 18.

In order to prevent the reactionary elements from creating disturbances on the National Humiliation Day of September 18, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner will declare special martial law in his district from 7 p.m. September 17 and no pedestrians will be allowed on the streets after midnight.

The Public Safety Bureau, the Police of both the International Settlement and French Concession will also adopt special precautionary measures on September 18 and will place a strict ban on all kind of meetings, processions, etc. on that day. It is stated that all iron gates on the border of Chinese territory and French Concession will be closed.

D. 40/3.

Sept. 16, 1938.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 14, regarding a general meeting of Communist representatives of Kiangsu on September 15 and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),
for Commissioner of Police.

Colonel Wen Hung Ung,

Chief of Public Safety Bureau,

Shanghai.

Newspaper Translation

September 15, 1932.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST POSSIBLE COMMUNIST DISTURBANCES ON SEPT. 18.

The Public Safety Bureau and police authorities of the International Settlement and French Concession will adopt precautionary measures against the activities of Communists on September 18, the anniversary of Japan's occupation of Manchuria.

A reporter of the Sin Sun News Agency was informed yesterday by a responsible official of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai that the reason for adopting these precautionary measures on September 18 is because of the fear that the patriotic youths may go beyond limits and the Communists may take advantage of the opportunity to create disturbances. However it is expected that no trouble will occur on that day but the Japanese newspapers, which publish reports alleging that an additional 5,000 Chinese troops have been stationed at Chenju and vicinity, are purposely attempting to cause provocation.

No. D

Transliteration to English, Character "Tseng" 64

No. 1, dated September 18, 1932 from the Public Safety Bureau to Major Gerrard, Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

I have sent you a letter bearing on preparations made by this Bureau to guard against possible Communistic uprisings on the anniversary of the Sept. 18 Incident. According to a report from reliable sources, Japan has decided to sign the treaty and recognise the bonus government in the morning of September 15 and will celebrate the event with ceremonies in the afternoon of that day.

Fearing our patriotic people might become enraged at Japan's recognition and that they might be utilized by reactionary cliques, I have altered the date for the enforcement of special martial law in the districts under the jurisdiction of this Bureau from September 17 to September 15. I send you this for your information.

(Sgd.) Wen Hung-en,

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

Acknowledged, receipt & say that the necessary precautionary measures are being taken for the prevention of disturbance.

Yours

Translation of a Despatch, Character "Tseng" (2K),
No. 60, dated September 15, 1932 from the Public Safety
Bureau to Major Gerrard, Commissioner of the Shanghai
Municipal Police.

The undersigned has received several instructions and secret reports to the effect that the Communists intend to hold processions, stage demonstrations and incite the people on the anniversary of the national crisis, the September 18 Incident, for the purpose of seizing the opportunity and creating uprisings. As this matter affects the public safety, an extraordinary meeting was held on September 12 when it was resolved that the ordinary martial law be declared as from September 13 to 16 and that special martial law be enforced on September 17 and 18.

In addition to my instructing my subordinates to adopt strict precautionary measures, I hope you will also issue similar instructions to your subordinates to adopt the same policy.

(Sgd.) Wen Hung-en,

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Sinza Station,

Date Sept. 11th. 1931.

Subject (in full). Re phone message from C.P.C. to Social Branch.

Made by T.S.I. oddy.

Forwarded by

Joseph E. Bishop

Sir,

At 7 p.m. 15-9-31 C.P.C. 281 attached to Social Branch phone station stating that there were 60 communists gathered outside of the Kwong Hua Theatre on Avenue Edward VII.

The undersigned, D.S. ilcox and C.P.C. with Inspt. Bishop and said turned out but on arrival at the Theatre no communists, pamphlets or signs of any meeting could be found. C.P.C. 281 when questioned stated said communists had departed. He could not state in which direction they had departed and apparently had made no effort to arrest any of them although police were in vicinity.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

1333 Bishop

D.S.I.

C.P.C. 281 phoned Sinza

because there were no police in sight.

16/9

16/9

16/9

16/9

16/9

16/9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SUPPLEMENTARY

REPORT

15/9/32
Special Branch S.2. Station,

Date Sept. 15, 1932.

Subject (in full) Proposed Communist Demonstrations on September 15.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

OBKU 4/

Information indicates that certain "Red" elements among the factory workers in the Western District will hold a demonstration on Tonquin Road near Macao Road, in the vicinity of the N.W.K. No.5 Cotton Mill, between 5 and 7 p.m. to-day (September 15).

It is also reported that a number of workers will hold a "flying" meeting in the vicinity of the Kawamura Memorial Tower, Robison and Ferry Roads, at 6 p.m. to-day, while certain factory workers in the Eastern District will hold a demonstration on a piece of waste ground off Thorburn Road near the Pingliang Road market during the evening.

Int. Sec. 1a

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

15/9/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SUPPLEMENTARY

REPORT

Special Branch S.2. Section

Date Sept. 14, 1932.

Subject (in full) Proposed Communist Demonstration on Avenue Foch near South Chengtu Road on September 15.

Made by D.I. Ku Pao-hwa. Forwarded by D. I. Ku Pao-hwa

With reference to that part of the report submitted this morning on the subject of a proposed demonstration to be staged by certain local "Red" elements on Avenue Foch near South Chengtu Road at 7 p.m. September 15, I have to report that, according to latest information, local communists have changed their plans and decided to hold the demonstration at the place previously mentioned sometime during the day (September 15), after which they will form into processional order and march along Avenue Edward VII to the Great World, shouting slogans and distributing communist handbills bearing on the "September 18 Anniversary" enroute.

ku Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

The above report seems to differ in the time of the proposed demonstration - one states 7 pm while another reports either at 10 am. or between 6 p.m. - 7 p.m. as the latest information states 1:30 pm.

14-10000

D.O. #4

Information Kindly
Show to D.S. (Duns)

Name

Chen

Seen
Work

14-10000
14:4:32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Special Branch ~~22~~ ²³ Division

REPORT

Date Sept. 14, 1932.

Subject (in full) Communist meeting held by unemployed workers of
Japanese factories in the Western District.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa. Forwarded by J. B. Ross D. I.

Between 8 and 10 a.m. September 14 some twenty five workers of various Japanese industrial concerns in the Western District held a meeting in a Chinese dwelling at the rear of the Yung Yu (永裕) Cotton Mill, Western Chapei. The gathering which was presided over by a communist agent named Siao Woo (小羽) passed the following resolutions :-

1. That preparations be made to commemorate the first anniversary of "September 18" (Occupation of Manchuria by Japan).
2. That a demonstration be held on Avenue Foch near South Chengtu Road corner at 7 p.m. September 15.
3. That support be rendered to the Noulens couple.
4. That opposition be voiced against the attack on Manchuria and a second attack on Shanghai by the Japanese Imperialists.
5. That protests be lodged against the proposed closing of Japanese industrial concerns.

It is reported that communist slogans and handbills bearing on the above resolutions will be distributed during the course of the proposed demonstration on Avenue Foch.

D. I. Kuh
D. I. Kuh 14/9/32

luk Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer in charge Special Branch.

D. O. B.

Information kindly

show to Dr. (Dins) and return

to me.

Very necessary
prosecutions being
taken *Blanchard*

W. B.
14/9/32

Further
inquiry and
report please

15/9/32
See

15/9/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXIX/2000~~

REPORT

Date, Sept. 13, 1932.

Subject (in full) Commemoration of the Anniversary of the

Occupation of Mukden - September 18.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by Thos Robertson, Sept

Attached is a summary of the plans of the local Chinese community in connection with the commemoration of the Anniversary of the Occupation of Mukden, September 18, which have come to the notice of the Municipal Police.

All these items have appeared in previous intelligence Reports. No information of any possible disturbances or happenings on September 14 or dates previous to September 18 other than those mentioned in the attached summary has been received by the Special Branch.

R. W. Mac Adie
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information.

J. M. Gries

0 0 8

1932

Anniversary of Occupation of Mukden
by Japanese, September 18

(1) Communist Party To participate in the public meetings to be held by the local Kuomintang Authorities on September 18 and to distribute communist handbills bearing on the occasion.

(2) Kuomintang To request all entertainment to cease and the people to observe 5 minutes' silence at 11 a.m. on September 18.

(3) Merchants and labourers To hold a memorial meeting in the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group Society at 9 a.m. on September 18, to fly flags at half mast, to insert propaganda matter in observance of the occasion in the local press and to prepare pamphlets and leaflets bearing on the occasion to be distributed during the meeting.

(4) Local Middle School Students To discuss measures to commemorate the Anniversary at a meeting to be held in Mantao on September 15.

(5) Aviation Construction Association. To carry out an aviation exhibition and hold a national salvation propaganda meeting in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. 201 Szechuen Road on September 17, 18 and 19.

Anniversary of Occupation of Mukden
by Japanese, September 18

(1) Communist Party To participate in the public meetings to be held by the local Kuomintang Authorities on September 18 and to distribute communist handbills bearing on the occasion.

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(4) Local Middle School Students To discuss measures to commemorate the Anniversary at a meeting to be held in Nantao on September 15.

(5) Aviation Construction Association. To carry out an aviation exhibition and hold a national salvation propaganda meeting in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. 201 Szechuan Road on September 17, 18 and 19.

Daily Intelligence Summary - 13-9-22.

September 18th Anniversary - Local Bodies to commemorate

Ten Chinese claiming to represent various local bodies, including the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, General Labour Union, Citizens' Federation and the Postal Workers' Union held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Honan Road between 2.20 and 3.30 p.m. September 12. Chang Hsin-kuh (張錦秋), a staff member of the People's Training Committee of the local Kuomintang, presided. The following decisions were reached :-

1. That a memorial meeting be held in the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group Society building, Small West Gate, at 9 a.m. September 18.
2. That local public bodies be notified to assign two representatives each to attend the meeting.
3. That flags be flown at half mast on that day.
4. That propaganda in observance of the occasion be published in the local press and other propaganda matter in the form of pamphlets and leaflets be prepared for distribution at the meeting.
5. That the Chinese Police be requested to give special protection to the meeting.

Though this meeting was convened by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in name, yet the proceedings were entirely monopolised by the local Kuomintang which has allotted a sum of \$300 for arrangements for the proposed memorial meeting.

Daily Intelligence Summary - 13. 9. 32.

Local Middle School students and the commemoration of 'September 18' Anniversary

It is learned that the Students Union of the Shanghai Middle School situated at Loh Ka Pang, Nantao, has secured the assistance of the students of the Wo Peng Girls School, West Gate, Min Lih Middle School, Chung Hwa Road the Shanghai Girls' Middle School, Hsueh Shi Ko, City and they are arranging to convene/representative meeting of local middle school students for September 15 in the Shanghai Middle School, Loh Ka Pang to discuss measures to resuscitate the student movement and to observe the "Sept. 18" Anniversary.

Newspaper Translation - 13. 9. 32.

China Times

SEPTEMBER 18 TO BE OBSERVED AS A NATIONAL HUMILIATION DAY.

At 2 p.m. yesterday the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce together with 14 other local public bodies held a preparatory meeting in the Chamber premises where questions concerning the venue and programme of the meeting in commemoration of the National Humiliation Day of September 18 were discussed. Amongst those present were: Ling Keh Chung (凌赤聰) of the Shanghai Women's Relief Association, Tsuang Sing Kuh (童莘軒) of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, Chao Tscoo Wei (趙巨峰) of the Chartered Accountants Association, Loh Cning Hwa (羅秉華) of the League Covenant Support Committee, Chang Tai Chee (張泰熙) of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, Chen Tsing Ching (陳錦慶) of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, Tsu Yen Yen (徐彥彥) of the All-China Postal Workers Union, Chia Hien Naung (嘉隱芳) of the First Shanghai Special District Citizens Federation, Tai Chi Sien (戴錦先) of the Shanghai Bar Association, and Loo Mo Zing (盧慕英) of the General Labour Union.

Ling Keh Chung and Tsuang Sing Kuh presided.

The following resolutions were passed:-

- (1) That the office of the Young Men's Lecturing Group be selected as the venue of the commemoration meeting.
- (2) That the commemoration meeting be held at 9 a.m. September 18.
- (3) That each public body appoint two representatives to attend the meeting.
- (4) That representatives of the General Labour Union, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the Women's Relief Association, the Chartered Accountants Association and the University Professors Federation be appointed as the presidium of the meeting.
- (5) That all the public bodies be circularized to hoist the national flag half-mast on September 18.

Newspaper Translation 13. 9. 32.

Police Precautionary Measures for September 18.

At 2 p.m. yesterday, General Wen Hung-en, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, held a meeting which was attended by Bureau secretaries, departmental chiefs, superintendents and inspectors of divisions and sub-police stations.

During the meeting, precautionary measures to be enforced on the anniversary of September 18 for the purpose of thwarting possible disturbances by the reactionary elements were discussed.

Department of Public Information Bureau of Sino-U.S. Affairs

ON SEPTEMBER 8, "SEPTEMBER 18" ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE CHINESE NATION

On September 8, the Local Ministry issued a circular notice to local public organizations, labor unions, members, schools and factories. The notice states that an instruction has been received from the Central Kuomintang, Nanking, in connection with the observance of the "September 18 Anniversary", requesting that entertainment of any description should cease and that the people are required to observe 5 minutes' silence at 11 a.m. on that day.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S.2. ~~SB~~

Date September 12, 1932.

Subject (in full) Communist Propaganda bearing on the "September 18" Anniversary. (Occupation of Manchuria by Japan)

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa.

Forwarded by *DBR*

I forward herewith, together with summarized translations, copies of two communist handbills bearing on the "September 18" Anniversary (Anniversary of the Occupation of Manchuria by Japan) which were obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western and Eastern Districts on September 10.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

req.

ask a report on this subject which was forwarded this am.

DBR. 12/1

Attached

SC 12/9

S2
Please continue inquiries with a view to obtaining particulars of plans for celebration of September 18 and report from time to time.

D. I. Kuh.

as indicated.

12: 9: '32

DBR
12/9

Summarized translation of a handbill entitled "Outline of Propaganda bearing on the 'September 18' Anniversary" (Anniversary of the Occupation of Manchuria by Japan) purporting to have emanated from the Chinese Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society (Head Office) which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western District on September 10.

The anniversary of "September 18" is rapidly approaching. We should prepare our propaganda - propagandists, propaganda groups, wall and mosquito papers - to commemorate the anniversary by effecting the following :-

- (1) Oppose the attacks on Jehol, Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai by the Japanese imperialists!
Oppose the imperialistic wars and support Soviet Russia by force of arms!

Following the bombardment of Manchuria and Shanghai, the Japanese imperialists are now massacring the masses in the North East. This is the first step of the imperialists towards an attack on Soviet Russia.

The reason why the Japanese imperialists were successful in their invasion of Manchuria and the 'Shanghai Affair' is because of the assistance rendered to them by the world imperialists and the League of Nations. The Japanese imperialists are utilizing the munitions of the imperialists and infantry regiments of 'White' Russians with the object of declaring an imperialist world war against Soviet Russia.

- (2) Oppose the 4th Anti-Communist campaign of the Kuomintang!
Support the Red Armies in the Soviet Districts by force of arms and establish new Soviet Districts!

The Kuomintang is betraying the nation to the imperialists. Instead of resisting Japan it has mobilized more than 1,000,000 soldiers and commenced its 4th Anti-Communist campaign, which is indirectly supervised by the imperialists. An increase of all taxes and the public sale of opium is now allowed.

Summarized translation of a handbill purporting to have emanated from the Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party bearing on the "September 18" Anniversary which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Eastern District on September 10.

Labourers and toiling masses.

September 18, which is the anniversary of the Japanese attack on Manchuria and the massacre of our brethren in the North East, is near in hand. We should rise and unite together to commemorate this humiliating day.

On September 18 this year, the Japanese imperialists will bombard Jehol and attack Shanghai in order to intensify their massacre of the Chinese toiling masses. We should therefore declare a general strike and organize "Volunteer Armies; Self Protection Corps; Picketing Groups; Obstruction and Guerilla Corps," seize the arms of our opponents and confiscate Japanese goods. We must oppose the attack on Shanghai and the proposed closing down of Japanese factories.

Although the Kuomintang government, at the instigation of the imperialists, is despatching troops for the purpose of suppressing the Chinese Red Armies, we should continue to give monetary support to the Red Armies and the Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic.

The foreign and Chinese capitalists are oppressing and dismissing labourers daily. We must therefore organize our own labour unions - Red Labour Unions - in order to secure improved working conditions.

CONFIDENTIAL

Some forty persons of the Tzu-ching Tsoo held a meeting between 9 and 11 a.m. September 11 in a room in the vicinity of Tzeng-tze (C. C. I.). One Tzu-tzeng-hue (J. F. F.), representing the Tzu-tzeng Branch of the Mutual Aid Society, a communist organ, presided and the following resolutions were passed:

- 1) That twenty workers be elected from each industrial concern to undertake preparations to commemorate the "September 18" Anniversary.
- 2) That communist comrades participate in the public meetings to be held by the local Kuomintang Authorities on September 18 and distribute communist handbills bearing on the occasion.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 2. 40001
Date Sept. 12, 1932

Subject (in full) Plans of the local Communists Party to celebrate the 1st
Anniversary of September 18 (Occupation of Manchuria by Japan)

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by Q. B. M. S. I.

In consequence of the measures adopted by the Municipal Police, certain labour elements in various local industrial concerns in the Western District, who are "Red" sympathizers, assembled at about 7 a.m. September 11 at the corner of Connaught and Kiaochow Roads instead of outside the San Ming Leu (三明樓) Restaurant, Connaught and Ferry Roads corner (vide attached telephone message circulated at 9.20 p.m. September 10). Altogether twenty four workers turned up and proceeded in isolated groups to the "Hsu Garden" (徐家花園) in the vicinity of Brennan Piece, O.O.L. At this place a meeting was held between 9 and 11 a.m. and was presided over by Ting Tsz Bing (丁子英), a representative of the Fah-nan Branch of the Mutual Aid Society, a communist organ. After a somewhat lengthy discussion on the ways and means to celebrate the anniversary of September 18, the following resolutions were passed :-

- 1) That twenty workers be elected from each industrial concern to undertake preparations to commemorate the "September 18" Anniversary.
- 2) That communist comrades participate in the public meetings to be held by the local Kuomintang Authorities on September 18 and distribute communist handbills bearing on the occasion.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Account of meeting included in
1. P. 4. 12/9/32
J. B.*